

The Pocahontas Times.

Andrew & Norman Price, Owners.

"Montani Semper Liberi!"

Andrew Price, Editor

VOL. 15, NO. 23

MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA, DECEMBER 31, 1897.

\$1.00 PER YEAR

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This quarter-sawed oak writing desk is polished like a piano. It is 30 inches wide, 20 inches deep and 30 inches high. It has a large top and a deep drawer below. It is finished in mahogany. **\$3.95** is our special price for this \$10 desk.

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Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

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Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties. Prompt attention given to claims for collection in Pocahontas county.

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Will practice in the Courts of Greenbrier and adjoining counties, and in the Court of Appeals of the State of West Virginia.

PHYSICIANS' CARDS.
DR. O. J. CAMPBELL,
DENTIST,
MONTEBEY, VA.

Will visit Pocahontas County at least twice a year. The exact date of his visit will appear in this paper.

DR. J. H. WEYMOUTH,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
ELKINS, W. VA.

Will visit Pocahontas County every spring and fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in the Times.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM, M. D.,
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Office next door to C. A. Yeager's Hotel. Residence opposite Hotel. All calls promptly answered.

Biographic Notes.

The Friel relationship traces their ancestry to one Daniel O'Friel, a native of Ireland, who probably came to Augusta county with the Lewises. He settled on Middle River, between Churchville and Staunton. His children were James, William, Jeremiah, and Anna O'Friel.

James O'Friel went to Maryland Eastern shore. William O'Friel settled in what is now Highland county, on property now owned by Mathew M. Morrison, near McDowell. Anna became a Mrs. Crawford, and lived in Augusta county.

Daniel O'Friel seems to have been a person of considerable means. He sold his property for Continental money, with a view of settling in Kentucky. The money being repudiated, he was unable to carry out his plans.

Upon Jacob Warwick's invitation, Jeremiah O'Friel came to Clover Lick. Mr. Warwick gave him land on Carrich Ridge, now owned by John R. Ponge. This land was exchanged with Sampson Mathews, senior, for lands on Greenbrier now occupied in part by his descendants, near the mouth of Thorny Creek.

Jeremiah Friel's wife was Anna Brown, daughter of Joseph Brown, who was living at the time of his daughter's marriage on the Greenbrier, east side, about opposite the mouth of Clover Creek. Their first home was on Carrich Ridge, then afterwards they lived on the river. Their children were Joseph, Daniel, Josiah, John, Catherine, Hannah, Ellen, Mary, and Jennie.

Joseph Friel married Jane McCollam and lived on the homestead. He served on the first Pocahontas grand jury. He children were Jeremiah, William, George Washington, a Confederate soldier and 31st Virginia Regiment, and died at Stribling Springs in 1832; Hannah, and Mary Ann, now Mrs. Joseph Dilley.

Daniel Friel married Anna Casebolt, daughter of Henry Casebolt, on the Greenbrier, near Stamping Creek, and settled on a section of the homestead. Of their children, Andrew Harvey married Anna Johnson, went first to Iowa, thence to Tennessee, where he died in 1871. Barbara became Mrs. Lindsay Sharp; Sabina Martha became Mrs. Stephen Barnett. Montgomery Allan was a Confederate soldier attached to the 31st Virginia infantry. He married Rachel Christine, daughter of Rev. James E. Moore, and lives near Huntersville.

Josiah Friel married Mary Sharp and lived on a part of the John Sharp homestead. Their children were Ann; Sally, Mrs. James E. Johnson; Mrs. Nancy Grimes, near Mill Point; Ellen, Mrs. George Slaton; John, and Israel, who lives on Droop Mountain.

John Friel married Jennie, daughter of Josiah Brown, and settled on a section of the Brown homestead near Indian Draft. In reference to their children the following particulars are in hand: James Twyman lives on the Dry Branch of Elk, was a Confederate prisoner for three years. Josiah Franklin, Confederate soldier, 31st Virginia Regiment, died in battle at Port Republic. William Thomas, Confederate soldier 18th Virginia cavalry, survived the war and was drowned in Valley River, near Elkwater, in 1879.

Mary Jane became Mrs. James Gibson, on Elk, and died recently. Mary Frances was the first wife of Sheldon Hannah, on Elk. John Friel was a Confederate soldier, tho exempt by age from military service, and died in the army on Alleghany Mountain, December, 1861, shortly after the battle.

Catherine, daughter of Jeremiah Friel the pioneer, was married to James Sharp and lived on Elk Mountain. In reference to her children these interesting particulars are available: Jeremiah Sharp was a Union soldier and died in

Notions.

In discussing the custom of giving presents at Christmas, the talk wandered to the hard lines of those mulierose young gentlemen who have gone to vast expense to get a nice Christmas gift for the one who is dearer to them than anyone else, and having gotten it, not to have it accepted by the lady of their choice. The group of men were favored with an incident of college life by one of their number concerning a gift that a student had sent to his sweetheart but was stopped in transit.

The student, whose name sounded like Allison, was from Florida. At Christmas his folks sent him a box of ripe Florida oranges, red inside, and as much superior to the oranges of commerce as a ripe apple is to a green apple. He was sick when the box came, but with the unselfishness that belongs to a boy of his age when the girls are concerned, he got his room-mate Addison, from Texas, to deliver them for him. The Texas boy started evidently with the intent to carry them, but on his way from the building he passed a room of students he knew very well. Fell among thieves, as it were. There the devil seized his opportunity and suggested a scheme which was immediately carried out.

With the aid of the gang he produced a note, imitating feminine hand-writing from a sample in his possession, thanking the Florida youth very sweetly, and having satisfied themselves that it would pass muster, destroyed the evidences of their crime by eating the oranges. As the narrator spoke it was plain to be seen he had not forgotten how those oranges tasted.

The note was given to a colored boy and promptly delivered to Allison. For several weeks things went well. Allison recovered and went to call on his sweetheart. She did not say oranges during the evening. After a while he mentioned the subject himself. She told him she had never received any oranges from him. He produced the receipt. It was in his inside vest-pocket next to his heart. She promptly repudiated the paper.

Nothing would satisfy the youth but blood. After a while it was seen that he was in earnest and that he wanted a meeting to the death. His Southern blood knew but one way to wipe out the insult. A duel was arranged. Blank cartridges were procured. The Florida man was stationed eight paces from the man from Texas. He supposed it was a real duel. He was pale and trembling. Addison was as calm and collected as a Texas man should be under fire. He plunked away as steadily as if he was firing for practice.

After a few shots were exchanged the condition of the arms was discovered by the Florida youth. Then he wanted the blood of every body. It was a stain on his escutcheon. He carried on about it for a while, but the most sublime passions cannot stand ridicule. The particulars leaked out, and he was teased so much about it all that he shortly after left college and never returned.

An original idea struck an advertiser in Frankfort, Illinois, the other day. He took a lump of coal and dipped it into gold sizing. He labeled it "Nugget, from Klunkike value 9,000.00," and displayed it in his store-window. Great crowds collected around it and it created great interest. He thought he had struck the richest advertising scheme of the century. The next morning he found that the window had been smashed and the nugget stolen. It cost him ninety dollars to have his plate-glass front repaired. He is not as well satisfied as he was. He fooled the people too well.

The study of oaths as administered to witnesses that they may testify "under oath" is interesting. In our courts there is a little Bible

Oldest Town in the State.

Lewisburg is the oldest town in the State, and from its many dark blue limestone buildings it looks as if it might defy many more centuries of time. It is the same to-day as it was before the war, and it looks as if it may be the same henceforth and forever. It has the same sleepy look, the same lack of bustle and animation, the same set of hotel loungers who smoke and recount deeds of former times, the same shambling old negro men with their cabbage patches, and pig styes, so familiar to the residents farther south. It was founded by William Lewis, one of the famous Lewis family, and the first fort was called Fort Donnelly.

It was from here that General Andrew Lewis, and his brother Colonel Charles Lewis marched overland to the mouth of the Kanawha river with the army of Virginia, cutting down the chief Cornstalk and scattering his braves. It was only a few miles from here that the famous "Greenbrier Massacre" occurred. It was here that one of the hottest little fights of the war occurred, and not far away the battle of Droop Mountain took place. It is here that the finest old church in both states stands—the Old Stone Church, built one hundred and one years ago by the Presbyterians, of that never to be destroyed material, blue limestone, and today it is as good as if a century of time had not whirled off its cycles over its old stone tower.

In God's half acre which lies back of this grand old kirk, lie buried the remains of many a famous man—men famous in war and famous in peace; famous as soldiers of 1776 and as soldiers of the late war; famous as statesmen preachers and citizens.—Selected.

THE PROSPECTUS OF THE HOME FOR 1898.

The excellent stories, for which the Home is noted, will be continued; the Fashion and Fancy Work departments will be kept up to a high standard. Kate Sanborn will continue her bright "Off-Hand Talks," and every one of the numerous Departments will be increased and made brighter.

TAKE NOTICE—You are given the choice of one of the following articles and The Home for three months for only 15 cents. Lord Lisle's Daughter, by Charlotte M. Braeme; Book of 60 pages on Crocheting and Knitting; or Stamping Outline of 85 pages, many large designs, including center pieces, doilies, etc. Illustrated premium list or outfit for canvassing sent FREE.

THE HOME PUB. CO., 141 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

The Blue and the Gray.

Both men and women are apt to feel a little blue, when the gray hairs begin to show. It's a very natural feeling. In the normal condition of things gray hairs belong to advanced age. They have no business whitening the head of man or woman, who has not begun to go down the slope of life. As a matter of fact, the hair turns gray regardless of age, or of life's seasons; sometimes it is whitened by sickness, but more often from lack of care. When the hair fades or turns gray there's no need to resort to hair dyes. The normal color of the hair is restored and retained by the use of

Ayer's Hair Vigor.
Ayer's Curebook, "a story of cures told by the cured." 100 pages, free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE.

The following opinions by the Attorney General are published by request of the county superintendent of free schools.

When the length of the school term is more than sixteen weeks should pupils be required, under the compulsory attendance law to attend school prior to the last sixteen weeks of the term?

"In my opinion it is clearly the intention of the law that the attendance should be at the beginning of the term. The law says, Chapter 98, Acts of 1897, 'Such attendance shall continue for at least sixteen weeks of the school year, provided the school be in session as many as sixteen weeks,' and, 'An offence, as understood in this act shall consist in a failure to send to school any child or children for five consecutive days except in case of the sickness of such child or children or other reasonable excuse.'

"A fair interpretation of this language means that the party failing to send any child under his control to school for five consecutive days must furnish a reasonable excuse, such as is mentioned in the act, or must be able to answer the charge by saying that the child has already attended school, either public or private, for sixteen weeks during the school year."

It has been the opinion of some of the leading school men of this State that a parent had a perfect right to keep his child out of school until the first day of the last sixteen weeks. Then, if he did not send, it would be the duty of the trustees and teacher to report him to the justice of the peace. The Attorney-General has a different opinion:

Who pays the cost?—Trustees and teachers are compelled to make complaints against parties failing to send their children to school, according to the provision of the statute. It then becomes a public prosecution, in which the prosecutor (the district) would be responsible for the cost of the prosecution and the defendant of course for the cost of his defense. In case of conviction the entire costs would be recovered from the defendant, but in case of acquittal each party would pay his or its own costs.

Residences.—The same rule governs as regards residence for the purpose of sending children to school as in the question of voting. That is, the party must be an actual resident with the bona fide intention of remaining such for an indefinite period of time to entitle him to either vote or receive the benefits of a school.

Is Harvey's Grammar a legal text book in West Virginia?

Harvey's Grammar was adopted by the legislature in 1895 for use in high schools only, but inasmuch as the publishers refused to enter into a contract at the price fixed by the legislature, the adoption at that time failed. Moreover Attorney General Rucker has given it as his opinion that the county school boards cannot under the law enter into a contract for Harvey's Grammar, or for any other text-book on grammar, since text books on that subject were adopted by the legislature.—West Virginia School Journal.

There is a bill pending in the Virginia legislature to prevent young men from loitering near female seminaries, and attempting to flirt with them. A cat can look at a queen, but the Virginia masher must not look at the girls or allow the girls to look at him.